

WOODVILLE, MAY 27, 1850.

JULY 8, 1850, Jr. Editor.

Magistrates' Blanks.—Both for town and country, for sale at this Office.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION MEETS NEXT MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1850.

The 16th of June is the day appointed by our Governor for the election of Secretary of State.

There will also be held, in our county, on the day, an election for Ranger, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Webster.

See in our advertising columns the card of Dr. Wood. See also the offer of Dr. D. L. Phares' property for sale, near Whitestown.

We give in another column an interesting letter from our Washington correspondent. We expect to give each week similar communications. It will be perceived that he is quite a good writer, and his "jottings down" will prove, we doubt not, quite an entertaining addition to our columns.

We learn from the New Orleans Presbyterian that the Spanish Consul in New Orleans offered to pay five thousand dollars, to Stanton & Co., to induce them to send their steamboat, *Anglo Saxton*, to Cuba with dispatches, which was refused. This is not worthy of American citizens, nor should it tempt for more.

We would call attention to the card on our page by *Electro-Biology*. The cures performed, are indeed, of a most striking character. We have room only to refer to the card.

Father Mathew arrived in Natchez last Tuesday morning. While in New Orleans he administered the pledge to 11,000 persons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.

The report of this Committee has at last been given to the country, and there can be no doubt but that it will be impossible for the South to assent to it as it stands, with any show of present honor or future safety.

In glancing over the summary of this report, and passing, without comment, the first provision, concerning the States to be carved from Texas, we come to one to which the South will offer her protest—the admission forthwith of California, with the boundaries she has proposed. To enter into the reasons for Southern opposition to this measure, would be but to reiterate that which we have so long set forth and argued, and for this we have no space in our issue today. The third provision is, that for which the Southern States have contended as right, in opposition to the Wilmot proviso, it establishes Territorial Governments, without the Wilmot proviso, over Utah and New Mexico, to include all the territory ceded from Mexico, except so much as is included in California.

But see the parliamentary adroitness of the fourth provision, which incorporates the bill admitting California, and that establishing Territorial Governments into one. Here, apparently, are the bone and its antidote, both administered, at once, to North and South. There appear to be mutual concessions in these acts, and Mr. Clay has set forth the reasons for joining them together with a seeming candor that do credit to his rhetorical skill and his knowledge of human nature. He sets forth the objections to joining them in one bill, so plainly that one would think they were nothing at all. The South shall give up the Wilmot proviso in Utah and New Mexico to secure California—the South shall give up California to secure the Territorial Governments without the Wilmot proviso in Utah and New Mexico. Mr. Clay tells us that, by making these things dependent on each other, he will catch both North and South in a compromise. Oh, how cunning we are to be sure. How is it possible to withstand such restraining candor and delightful fatherly management in dear Mr. Clay, who will make peace in his family.

We cannot for principle, we do not desire, and will not submit to this baby play. Who here are caught and if any one is, what compromise is it? A compromise is a mutual concession of right, not a giving up on one side, of a right, to receive from the other side the permission to enjoy another right. We do not only this by this act, but we swap a well established right, and give up, in an indirect way, a principle more important, that is to say, we give up to the North our rights in California, and have in return, the Wilmot proviso excluded from Utah and New Mexico, in such a way as to acknowledge the principle that Congress has a right to legislate on the subject. If it be not the case that Congress has the right to legislate in the territories where there is a compromise, and if there be no compromise, then do we, not receiving anything, give up all to which we cannot and will not consent, and if this be a compromise, then do we admit the principle against which we have so long, and with such earnestness and justice contended. And what Southern man, who has any self respect, let alone patriotism, will admit this principle? Not one. Then if we admit not the principle,

there is no compromise; if, on mutual concession of right, in the case, and we come to the plain question—Shall we give up all? And this is the bill which Mr. Clay has so beautifully titled.

The admission of California is made the consideration of our accepting the Wilmot proviso in the territories. What we must have, say Territorial Governments, and the rejection of the Wilmot proviso, not as a favor, but as a right—a constitutional right, and fully recognized as such. We then wish California to remain in her territorial state, until by due course, after all things are prepared, she can come in as a State.

The next provision, in relation to the Western and Northern boundaries of Texas, excluding from her jurisdiction all New Mexico, and granting to Texas a pecuniary equivalent, we leave for our next issue; but this grant of pecuniary compensation to Texas is, also, to be incorporated in the bill admitting California, and establishing Territorial Governments, and this, we think, has perhaps influenced Mr. Houston to vote for the bill.

To the sixth provision, regulating the redelivery of fugitive slaves, there are the most stringent objections, though its defects do not lie on the surface. The main objection to this, is that it gives to the slave a right to trial by jury, though in the State from which he fled, and thus admits Congress to interfere, in the relation of master and slave. Of this, however, more in future. The seventh provision, prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia, will also have to be left for the future.

This is the plan of settlement proposed—a plan abhorrent to our feelings and outrageous upon our common sense—a plan, to say the best of it, which, even if it had the effect of allaying the present excitement in the South would, in a very short time, upon a new attack from her remorseless enemies, utterly ruin her, by giving them both precedents for action and increase of strength.

It will be noticed that Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, is in favor of this bill as compromised. Let each one form his opinion of the course of this gentleman. We will give the report of the committee in full next week.

We see from the Yazoo Democrat that M. D. Haynes, Esq., has withdrawn from the canvass for Secretary of State.

Gen. Jo Bell, the present incumbent of the term, is the next most prominent democratic candidate. Mr. Bell is we understand withdrawn at the convention in favor of Mr. Stamper, who directly became the nominee. We think friend Barksdale very much for his business in sending us his Semi-weekly.

The Southern, of May 24, in an article upon Gen. Quitman and his speech at Raleigh, says:

"It is a matter of surprise and regret that he could not, on such occasion, and when speaking of the 'Address of Gov. Quitman,' forego the slang of the 'small beer' political, and do near himself toward every portion of his fellow-citizens with his usual decency and dignity. . . . With a recklessness and assurance more consistent with the character of a pot-house brawler, than the courtesy considered as characteristic of an accomplished gentleman, he denounced those of his fellow-citizens, who refuse to adopt, as public sentiment, ideas of his manufacture and of his loco-foco compers as interested office-seekers, old federalists, &c."

This is certainly a most polite and amiable method of reproof; very like old Satan giving one a terrible cursing for having exclaimed "confound it." Something on the "radicalism" order, too. We gave on our first page, last week, the remarks of Gov. Quitman, and it will be perceived, by reference to them, that the method in which he has used these words of qualification, "office seekers, &c.," is outrageous, and at the same time shows a most accurate knowledge of the passions of human nature; shows that he knows the hidden springs which move men to oppose the Nashville Convention.

Telegraphed to the Delta, FROM THE S. W. PASS.

The following dispatch reached us this morning, immediately after we had put our paper to press:

S. W. PASS, May 25th, 2 A. M.
By the Falcon, which arrived here from Havana last night, we have the following important particulars, in relation to the Cuban expedition:

On the 19th inst., Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas with 300 men. He first made a prisoner of the Governor of the Department, whose head quarters was Cardenas, and then seized on the public funds in the Custom-house. The citizens of Cardenas, with great enthusiasm, and in large numbers, joined the standard of Gen. Lopez. On the 20th, he marched out of the city, joined by his adherents on the island in considerable force.

It is rumored, (says our dispatch) that a Spanish steamer had arrived at Havana, with 170 prisoners; this, however was not credited.

PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE PIZARRO.

One of the rumors by the Falcon is that the Pizarro, the Spanish ship-of-war, had returned to Havana, with one hundred American prisoners. This is quite doubtful. The Pizarro was dispatched to blockade the men stationed on the island Mujeres. It is by no means credible or possible that these men have been taken. They would, no doubt, defend themselves to the last, and the Spaniards would hardly be guilty of the outrage of attacking them of Mexican soil. If they have, we feel assured that the Kentuckians will give a good account of themselves. Besides, if they have been captured, there are more than one hundred of them,—there must have been at least four hundred on the island. Nor can we believe that the Pizarro abandoned the blockade of the island, as long as the men were there. It may be that the men were taken before the Pizarro arrived at Mujeres, and that that steamer has captured some innocent American vessels bound to Chagres, and carried the passengers to Havana.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1850.

The Committee of thirteen appointed to report on the slavery question, made a majority report today through their Chairman, Mr. Clay. The prominent features of the report are, that Congress ought to carry into effect the resolution passed at the time of the admission of the State of Texas, providing that new States might be admitted out of the territory that now forms the State of Texas, but Congress ought not to act in advance of the people of that State. Respecting the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, all questions affecting the civil polity of these territories ought to be left to the people thereof.

It approves of the action of California in making for herself a State Government, with her present boundaries, that still does not contain too much arable land or sea coast, a majority are in favor of admitting California with her present boundaries, with a provision to carve a State Nevada.

It proposes Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah, and pronounces the Wilmot proviso unpalatable, and concludes this part by saying that if Congress does not provide for them, they will adopt the course California has done. It recommends the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, and that the lands shall belong to the nation.

The report separates the fugitive slave question into two points. First, that the act of Congress, passed 1793, is ineffectual for the purposes for which it was intended, and reports the bill now before the Senate,—(the general provisions of which I presume are familiar to your readers)—with amendments. Secondly, it opposes giving to the fugitive slave the trial of jury, as being expensive to the owners, unless the said trial should take place in his own State.

It opposes the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as that ought to be left to the people; it recommends the abolition of the slave trade in the District, and says that this would meet with the approbation of the people and the whole South.

Mr. Phelps opposed the report, and had signed a minority report.

Mr. Cooper agreed with Mr. Phelps.

Mr. Clements opposed the report in all its features.

Mr. Downs, Yale and Boland opposed certain portions of the report.

Messrs. Hale, Houston, Mangum, Cass, Dickinson, Davis of Mississippi, and Bright, debated the report, while a motion was pending to print the usual number of copies for the use of the Senate, after the passage of which, the Senate adjourned.

From the debate, it does not appear that the report has given general satisfaction to Senators from either section of the country, and many Senators from both sections have given notice of their intention to offer various amendments, but the report, nevertheless, is calculated to produce an effect that will be felt everywhere throughout the country, and it is to be hoped, produce a compromise of the question which has so long agitated the country.

The House passed the Census Bill, making various amendments; among others, it provides that this act shall be followed in taking all future censuses, unless Congress shall otherwise provide. It limits the number of members to 233, to be apportioned among the several States, according to population.

The special committee, appointed to ascertain Secretary Crawford's connection with the Galphin claim, and to inquire into Mr. Ewing's action on the La Francis claim, have not yet reported, and the same may be said of the Senate Committee, to inquire into the causes of the disturbances in the Senate, wherein Messrs. Benton and Foote figured largely.

Chief Justice Taney has delivered his opinion in the Supreme Court, in the important case of the collection of war duties in Mexico. The decision of the court is that, under the constitution and laws of the United States, Tampico was a foreign port, within the meaning of the act of 1816, when these goods were shipped, and that the cargoes were liable to the duty charged upon them.

The steamship British Queen, which sailed from Hamburg on the 24 of April for New York, has now been at sea over a month. Letters from her port of sailing say she had a hundred and eighty-seven passengers on board, every berth being occupied, consequently great anxiety is manifested by those having friends and freight on board.

As it does not require an act of Congress, I shall ask permission of your readers to introduce myself to them by the name below, instead of J. C., as formerly. GRATTAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.—We have received a telegraphic summary by the way of Louisville, of the proceedings of Congress on the 14th instant:

SENATE.—The Finance Committee reported back the Deficiency bill, recommending that the House amendments be concurred in, which was agreed to.

After the transaction of the usual morning business, the Census bill was taken up. After disposing of the various amendments of the House, which were of no general importance, an additional section was adopted, making the present census act perpetual until some law shall be passed, was adopted. The House amendment fixing the number of Representatives to be 233, was adopted; the additional sections made by the House were also adopted after some debate.

The Senate then went into Executive session and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanley offered a resolution to renege the debate on the President's message relating to California, on the second Tuesday in June.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's California message.

Mr. McMechan spoke in favor of the admission of California as an independent measure, and not to be mixed up with other questions.

Mr. Julian denied that the North had aggressed upon the South. He made a calm and decided anti-slavery speech.

The House then adjourned.

MR. HUSTON'S LETTER.

The following is a portion of a letter from Mr. Huston, which recently appeared in the Free Trader. We find it instructive in the way to give the whole letter and have taken advantage of our place where it can be divided, to give the latter half:

If the action of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster has thus far been detrimental to the best interests of the country, and tended to bring abolitionism prominently forward in national politics, so that in one phase or another it engrosses the action of the government, agitates the public mind, and has sown discord and hatred where peace and harmony ought to prevail, it will no less be seen that the position and principles assumed by those great men in their recent expositions, are equally calculated to keep anti-slavery alive as a permanent age of personal and party aggrandizement, until finally the equal rights of the slaveholding States are utterly prostrated or they are compelled to dissolve the Union. I will show this so plain that the most sceptical must admit that such must be the inevitable result of the doctrines advanced by both those statesmen under this prepossessing garb of compromise.

Mr. Clay's leading position is, that in the adjustment he proposes of the controversy, so long existing and so violently contested between the slaveholding, and non-slaveholding State, neither party makes any concession of principles at all.

This position so futile, so childish and absurd, was hardly uttered by Mr. Clay before it was abandoned, and the most of his speech went to show that the Wilmot Proviso was unconstitutional, and that slavery was forever excluded from every foot of the vast territories acquired from Mexico by the laws of that conquered country.

I need not refer to the terrible influence which is attributed to climate, which it is said excludes slavery from the afrocised territories, when every one knows that a company could be raised in every slaveholding State in three weeks, which would (if they were base enough to buy their rights) buy to the general government one hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of carrying one thousand slaves to California; and they would ask nothing farther than what we conceive to be the constitutional protection of our property.

I do not propose to go into a general analysis of Mr. Clay's speech, for there is one expression contained therein in which conveys the whole ground and is at the bottom of this momentous controversy.

Speaking of the Wilmot Proviso, he says: "The power then, Mr. President, in my opinion, and I extend it to the introduction as well as to the prohibition of slavery in the new territories, does exist in Congress, and I think there is this important distinction between slavery outside of the States and slavery inside of the States; that all outside of the States is debatable, and all inside of the States is not debatable. The government has no right to attack the institution within the States, but whether she has and to what extent she has or has not the right to attack slavery outside of the States is a question debatable, upon which men may honorably, and fairly differ; and however it may be decided, furnishing, I trust, no just occasion for breaking up this glorious Union."

There never was a more deleterious and poisonous heresy than that contained in the foregoing quotation. Admit that the general government may attack slavery beyond the limits of the States, and that the manner and extent of attack are debatable, upon which men may honestly and fairly differ, and you open a wide and interminable field for future and everlasting contention and strife. The southern States will be perpetually kept on the defensive, and assailed from year to year in every form that malice and ingenuity can invent. We can have no peace, no rest, and no security; but must submit with a perfect certainty that if the powers of the general government are wielded adverse to slavery, that institution will rapidly perish and become extinct. The moral influence of the general government can alone eradicate slavery from the land in less than twenty years, independent of direct and practical aggressions which an adverse majority may perpetrate on our honor and rights.

The great error lies in conceding to a confederated government of equal and sovereign States any antagonistic and attacking powers as between the different members which compose the confederacy. Such a government can only be protective and beneficiary to the whole and all the parts of which it is composed; and the moment you concede the right of one portion of a confederacy to assail the rights or even the feelings of another portion, and they succeed, equality is destroyed, and the government is resolved into a superior on the one side and an inferior on the other. It would not be a more gross error to class malice and hatred amongst the attributes of the Deity, than to concede to our government this monstrous power of attacking the feelings, honor and interests of any of its component parts. Every interest of every State has a right to demand that the powers of the general government granted by the States, shall be within the limits of the constitution, exercised for its benefit, in as full a manner, as the States themselves could have done had they not granted such powers away; and the only restriction on this right is that the general government shall not act for the benefit of one interest to the injury of another.

I know that it is often said that the Constitution protects slavery in the States, but does not do so out of the States. This is the dictum of the majority in the non-slaveholding States, and the large vote cast for Mr. Fugmore shows that such is the opinion of many in the southern States. The position is utterly wrong. The Constitution does not protect property of any kind in any of the States. Every State may determine for itself what is property, and may establish, destroy, change and modify the tenure and objects of property just as it pleases, and over its action the general government has no control.

It is only when property passes beyond the limits of the States that the protective attributes of the general government commence to act, and the power of the State sovereignty ceases. It is not necessary to

refer to some cases of divided jurisdiction, as, for instance, that which exists between the deep blue waters of the ocean, and the head of tide water. So with property in slaves; that species of property existed in slavery all the States prior to the formation of the constitution, and it may be remarked that it is the only species of property recognized therein, with it in the States, the general government has nothing to do, unless direct taxation should be resorted to, and that can hardly be called protection. But when slave property passes beyond the limits of the States, the general government, both by its direct and indirect powers, is bound to protect it.

In the territories, the common possession of all the States, on the high seas, at the seat of government, in the docks, arsenals and navy yards, exclusively under the jurisdiction of the government, and in the non-slaveholding States, when slaves escape thereto, the general government is bound in good faith to the full bent of its constitutional powers, to afford as ample and full protection to property in slaves as it does to any other species of property of any of the States in the Union.

But a large majority in the non-slaveholding States contend, not only that the protection and beneficiary powers of the general government shall not be exercised favorably to slave property, but that they shall be used adverse thereto; thus, at the same time, denying and assailing the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States.

Yet Mr. Clay says, that this enormous assumption is a debatable matter on which men may "honorably and fairly" differ, and no matter how decided, should afford no cause for dissolving the Union.

The constitutional powers of the general government, wielded in a course of adverse and hostile legislation, and in an unconstitutional spirit, are sufficient to depress and destroy any great interest in the country.

Take for instance manufactures; let Congress place all factories made in this country on the free list and increase the duties on our manufactures, and in one year the work of destruction would be complete, and every shop in the United States would cease operations.

Our commercial marine could be broken down in the same way and agriculture itself paralyzed and prostrated under the baneful influence of adverse treaties and legislation; and so with slavery, if we once concede this attacking power to the general government. If this ground is not abandoned by the northern States it is positively certain that slavery and the Union can not long continue to exist together; one or the other must give way.

No compromise, no temporizing adjustment can be of the least validity, which leaves a dominant northern majority at full liberty to construe the constitution as they please, and wield the constitutional powers thus construed adverse to the great and vital interests of the slaveholding States. The position of Mr. Webster is not less dangerous than that of Mr. Clay, although it is more covert, and may be considered a master piece of political strategy. Mr. Webster's policy is to preserve the Union, and at the same time, secure northern ascendancy in the Union.

There is this which is common to both these great men, that the north must acquire and the south lose every foot of the vast territory conquered from Mexico.

Mr. Webster would be content with this for the present, provided the northern States concede no principle for which they have heretofore contended well knowing that a tier of non-slaveholding States on the Pacific seaboard and in the Rocky Mountains will secure such an anti-slavery ascendancy as will forever place the slaveholding States in a deplorable minority and make them humble supplicants at the footstool of northern power. To comprehend fully the scope and bearing of Mr. Webster's policy, it may be well to take a short view of the state of affairs at the time his speech was delivered.

When it became apparent that territory would be acquired from Mexico, the northern States placed no reliance on climate or the laws of Mexico—but they insisted on applying the Wilmot Proviso to all the territories so acquired. As an earnest of their determination so to do, they even forced the proviso into the Oregon bill, notwithstanding the south professed no desire to carry slavery there. The south resisted the proviso and offered compromise; they were willing to extend the line of the Missouri compromise to the Pacific; this the north rejected; then when it was first said that the laws of Mexico excluded slavery, the south offered the Clayton compromise; that is, that the Supreme Court of the United States should decide as between the southern construction of the constitution and the laws of Mexico—this the north rejected, and the result was that no territorial bill was passed.

Under this state of affairs, when slaveholders were deterred from emigrating to California by the threat of the Wilmot Proviso and the uncertainty which was thrown over their rights, the United States government in hot haste urged the adventurers in California to form a State government,—and the instructions given to Mr. King, the agent sent for that purpose, declared to the Californians as follows:

"Your relations with the former government have been dissolved and new relations created between them and the government of the United States, but the existing laws regulating the re-

tions of the people with each other continue until others lawfully created shall supersede them."

These laws it is contended prohibit slavery—and thus did President Taylor, with one sweep of his pen, strike from under the southern States the whole foundation on which they based their claims. Mr. Clay, Mr. Benton, Mr. Cass, Mr. Douglass, and such an array of leading statesmen asserted that the laws of Mexico excluding slavery were in force, that Mr. Webster saw that the work of the Wilmot Proviso was already done, and that by no possibility could slavery ever be introduced into any of the territory conquered from Mexico; he therefore magnanimously abandoned the Wilmot Proviso and offered it up as a peace offering for the preservation of the Union; at the same time declaring that if it was necessary he would vote for it. Mr. Webster went further; he admitted that the government was bound to pass a law providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves, and that new States might be framed out of Texas, according to the terms of annexation.

For the first, we are as much indebted to him as if he had admitted that two and two make four, and it must be admitted that great credit is due to my northern man who will concede to the construction in their favor.

As to the second, I have only to remark, that I have often been struck with the fact, that the anti-slavery men of the north are much better informed as to real states of affairs in the slaveholding States than the people of the south are.

So far as our observation goes we have yet to see the first whiff of paper in Mississippi favorable to the call of the Southern Rights Convention at Nashville. This will appear more than passing strange, when it is remembered that the delegates to that body were selected equally from both political parties; and furthermore that the whigs of Mississippi have an equal interest in the vital subject to be discussed in the Convention. With all their pretended hatred of party ties and party organization, they stand out against the first general movement that has ever been made, to claim for the Southern States their clearly defined constitutional rights.—*Oxford Organizer.*

LANCASTER CITY, Penn., May 1, 1850.

Dear Sir: Willing to extend my new mode of computing numbers, among business men generally, induces me to address a few lines to you on the subject.

First—by this Rule, a person having any knowledge of figures, can give the sum total of any column, as fast as the answer can be written. The sum total of a lengthy column of Dollars and Cents, is given by this Rule in a second of time. It matters not what length the column is, or what breadth, the sum total is given as fast as the figures can be written down. The process is not performed by adding the figures together, but by a Rule, in which a figure is chosen out of each column, and set down.

Second—by this Rule any number can be multiplied by any number, and the product given all in one line instantly. Innumerable sums in Division and Fractions, are performed with the like rapidity. Interest, at any per cent., and for any given time, is performed by this Rule in a second. Extension—such as so many yards, at a certain price per yard—is carried out instantly, whether fractions or whole numbers. In fact all arithmetical rules can be performed in the same manner. These Rules can be learned in half an hour, by any persons having the printed Rules.

Any person enclosing Five Dollars to me, through the Lancaster Post Office, will receive a full set of these Rules, by return of mail. Or any person sending three subscribers, will receive a copy of these Rules gratis.

Yours, truly,

PETER M. DESHONO.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

Justice to this science requires to make public the following facts:

A little boy, Master Charles Franklin Pascoe, of this village, was cured of a deafness of seven years standing, by Professor Shaw, on Saturday last, through the application of Electro-Biology, in less than five minutes. The child can now hear a whisper, though previously to the operation of Professor S., it was necessary to speak in the loudest voice to make him hear.

Yesterday, also, Dr. Stocking extracted a tooth with formidable roots from a young gentleman of this town.—Professor Shaw, being present during the operation, and persuading the patient, wide awake all the while, that the Doctor was merely rubbing the gums and the tooth with two pepper-pods, which, by the way, were the knife for cutting around the tooth, and the forceps for extracting it. The tooth was extracted without the slightest pain, and the patient could ascertain that the tooth had left the socket, only by feeling in the cavity with his finger.

If Electro-Biology can effect such wonders as these, what may it not accomplish? The above, in regard to extracting the tooth, is strictly true. D. STOCKING.

I am the mother of Chas. Franklin Pascoe, and testify, with pleasure, that the above statement of the cure of his deafness is entirely correct. A. B. PASCOE.

R. W. Wood, M. D.

Rendering his professional services to the citizens of Woodville and the surrounding country.—Dr. Wood would say that he is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College Philadelphia, and for the last six years has had a good practice in that city, during which he has had extensive experience in the treatment of *Dyspepsia, Fevers, Pneumonia, and Cholera.*

Office at Mr. Threlle's Hotel. Woodville, May 25th, 1850.—1y.